EUTROPI HISTORIA ROMANA: SELECTIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

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Eutropi Historia Romana: Selections from the History of the Republican Period by Victor S. Clark

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VICTOR S. CLARK

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ROMAN FORUM (from a recent photograph).

The Students' Series of Latin Classics

EUTROPI HISTORIA ROMANA

SELECTIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

EDITED

WITH NOTES, VOCABULARY, AND THEME EXERCISES

BY

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PREFACE

THESE selections from Eutropius are intended as an addition to the rather limited choice of Latin authors offered younger pupils in American schools. The book has been edited in the conventional manner, with such aids as are supposed to assist the pupil in mastering the text without unnecessary effort. The orthography and quantity markings conform essentially to the usage followed in the other members of the series. Marx and Lewis are the authorities followed.

As a school author Eutropius offers the advantage of giving a concise account of some of the more salient episodes of Roman history. The book is a mere epitome, and therefore some of the events that are of most interest in tracing philosophically the progress of the Roman people in civilization and government are either entirely omitted or are treated with such brevity as to lose their main value. The present selections cover such portions of the history of the republic as it is well to have the pupil familiar with by the time that he reads Cæsar and Cicero. Several verbal changes — quite permissible, considering the first object of the book — have seemed advisable in connecting passages separated in the original text. Some attempt at originality has been made in the theme work, the general idea of which has been taken from the best intermediate and grammar grade language books, — a source from which many valuable hints may be drawn in teaching Latin.

V. S. C.

LAKE CITY, MINN., April, 1897.

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EUTROPI HISTORIA ROMANA.

I. *The Roman Kingdom*, 753–509 B.C.

Rōmānum imperium, quō neque ab exordiō ūllum ferē minus neque incrēmentīs tōtō orbe amplius hūmāna potest memoria recordārī, ā Rōmulō exordium habet, quī Rhēae Silviae, vestālis virginis, fīlius et, quantum putātus est, Martis cum Remō frātre ūnō partū ēditus est. Īs cum inter pastōrēs lātrōcinārētur, decem et octō annōs nātus urbem exiguam in Palātinō monte cōnstituit.

Conditā cīvitāte, quam ex nōmine suō Rōmam vocāvit, haec ferē ēgit. Multitūdinem fīnitimōrum in cīvitātem recēpit, centum ex senioribus lēgit, quōrum cōnsiliō omnia ageret, quōs senātōrēs nōminā̆vit propter senectūtem. Tum, cum uxōrēs ipse et populus suus nōn habērent, invītāvit ad spectāculum lūdōrum vīcīnās urbī Rōmae nātiōnēs atque cārum virginēs rapuit. Commōtīs bellīs propter raptārum iniūriam vīcīnās cīvitātēs plūrēs vīcit. Et cum ortā subitō tempestāte nōn compāruisset, annō rēgnī trīcēsimō septimō ad deōs trānsisse crēditus est et cōnsecrātus. Deinde Rōmae per quīnōs diēs senātōrēs imperāvērunt et hīs rēgnantibus annus ūnus complētus est.

Posteā Numa Pompilius rēx creātus est, quī bellum quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus cīvitātī qua Rō-

mulus prōfuit. Nam et lēgēs Rōmānīs mōrēsque cōnstituit, quī cōnsuētūdine proeliōrum iam lātrōnēs āc sēmibarbarī putābantur, et annum dēscrīpsit in decem mēnsēs, prius sine aliquā supputātiōne cōnfūsum, et īnfīnīta Rōmae sacra āc templa cōnstituit. Morbō dēcessit quadrāgēsimō et tertiō imperī annō.

THEME EXERCISE.[1]

1. Ā quō initium habet imperium Rōmānum?
2. Quō in monte condita est urbs nova?
3. Unde crēvit populus?
4. Quī principēs cīvitātis facti sunt?
5. Quō modō etiam uxōribus auxit populum Rōmulus?
6. Rēge prīmō mortuō quī Rōmae rēgnāvērunt? Quam diū?
7. Quod nōmen insequentī rēgī erat?
8. Quā dē causā praedōnēs āc sēmibarbarī putābantur Rōmānī?
9. Quī cīvitātī prōfuit Numa?
10. Quō pactō sub Numā fīēbant cīvēs anteā bellicōssissimī tranquillī et mōribus obtemperantēs?

Huic succēssit Tullus Hostīlius. Hic bella reparāvit, Albānōs vīcit, quī ab urbe Rōmā duodecimō mīliāriō sunt, Vēientēs et Fīdēnātēs, quōrum alīī sextō mīliāriō absunt ab urbe Rōmā, alīī octāvō decimō, bellō superāvit, urbem ampliāvit adiectō Caeliō monte. Cum trīgintā et duōs annōs rēgnāsset, fulmine ictus cum domō suā ārsit.

[1] Each question should be answered by a complete statement. For instance, the first question below should not be answered, "*Ā Rōmulō*," but by some such sentence as, "*Ā Rōmulō Rōmānum imperium initium habet*," or, "*Rōmulus Rōmam condidit, ā quō etiam exordium habet Rōmānum imperium.*" After these answers have been given orally in class, they should be combined and amplified so as to form a continuous theme, which should be assigned as written work for the following lesson.

Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex fīliā nepōs, suscēpit imperium. Contrā Latīnōs dīmicāvit, Aventīnum montem cīvitātī adiēcit et Iāniculum, apud ōstium Tiberis cīvitātem suprā mare sextō decimō mīliāriō ab urbe Rōmā condidit. Vīcēsimō et quārtō annō imperī morbō periit.

Deinde rēgnum Prīscus Tarquinius accēpit. Hic numerum senātōrum duplicāvit, circum Rōmae aedificāvit, lūdōs Rōmānōs īnstituit, quī ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vīcit īdem etiam Sabīnōs et nōn parum agrōrum sublātum Isdem urbis Rōmae territōriō iūnxit, prīmusque triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Mūrōs fēcit et cloācās, Capitōlium inchoāvit. Trīcēsimō octāvō imperī annō per Ancī fīliōs occīsus est, rēgis ēius cuī ipse succēsserat.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī rēx Numae succēssit?
2. Quem montem addidit urbī?
3. Quōs populōs vīcit?
4. Quō cāsū mortuus est?
5. Contrā quōs populōs dīmicāvit Ancus Martius?
6. Quibus montibus adiectis urbem ampliāvit?
7. Ubi urbem novam condidit?
8. Quī rēx autem circum aedificāvit et lūdōs Rōmānōs īnstituit?
9. Quibus victīs urbem triumphāns intrāvit Tarquinius?
10. Eratne prīmus quī triumphāvit?
11. Per cūius fīliōs occīsus est? Quotō imperī annō?

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium, genitus ex nōbilī fēminā, captīvā tamen et ancillā. Hic quoque Sabīnōs subēgit, montēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Vīminālem, Esquilīnum, urbī adiūnxit, fossās circum mūrum dūxit. Prīmus omnium cēnsum ōrdināvit, quī adhūc per orbem terrārum incōgnitus erat. Sub eō Rōma omnibus in